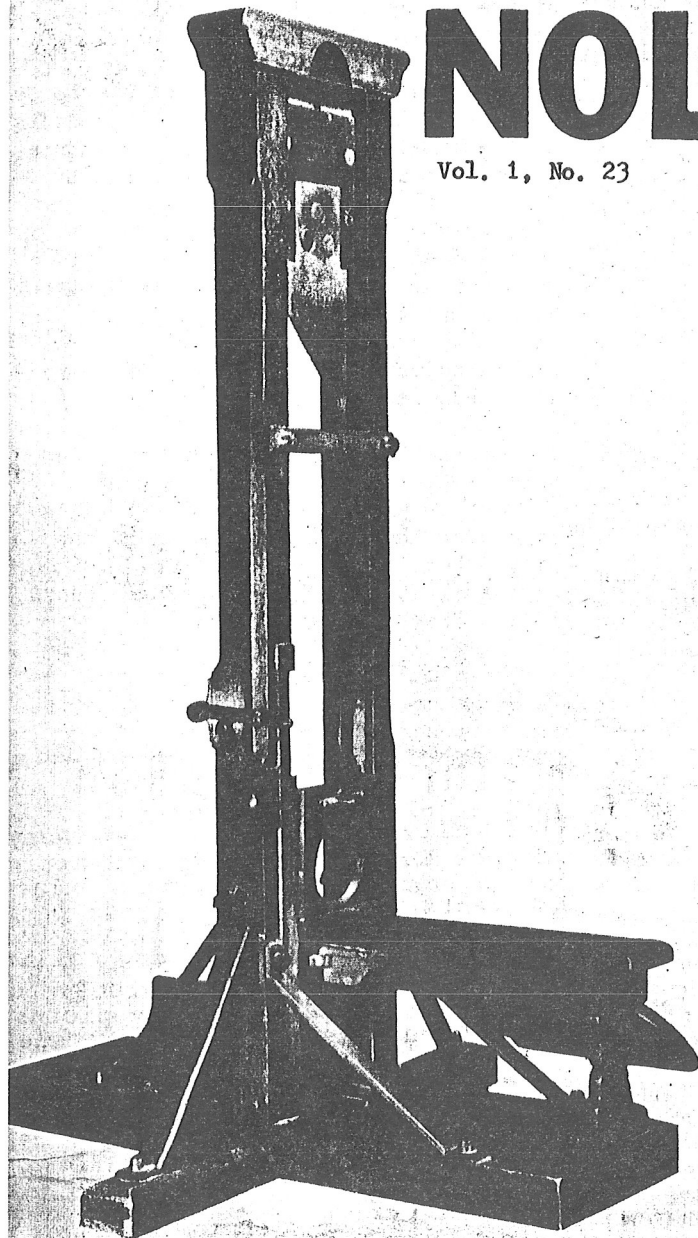


NOLA EXPRESS

Vol. 1, No. 23

Feb. 14 - Feb. 27

15¢



Miss Henrietta Creevy Clay

**QUEEN
OF
MARDI GRAS**

QUEEN!

BUGGER THE QUEEN!





BACK AGAIN BY POPULAR DEMAND

Early in 1960, when the big price-fixing indictments against General Electric were made, Ralph J. Cordiner, GE board chairman, called the resulting publicity a "blow upon the company's good name. But this situation will pass," he added, "as have other unfortunate situations."

There have been many other such "unfortunate situations." GE's record includes, besides price-fixing and other antitrust activities, anti-union efforts and ties with the right wing.

GE was a defendant in an antitrust case as far back as 1911, when the company was only 19 years old. Since that time it has been a defendant in 64 additional government antitrust cases, 49 of them in the last 10 years. The Justice Department referred to "GE's proclivity for persistent and frequent involvement in antitrust violations" in early January 1962, when it unsuccessfully asked for a court order to forbid GE's fixing of prices.

Price-Fixers Since 1911

Back in 1911 a federal court held that GE had violated the Sherman Antitrust Act by fixing prices and eliminating competition with respect to light bulbs by concealing its stock ownership of ostensibly independent companies and using tie-in contracts and other agreements. GE then gained control of a patent from two Viennese scientists and fixed prices and divided markets under cross-licensing agree-

sist" from acting to maintain uniform turbine generator prices. As the convictions of the same companies less than seven years ago for similar charges showed, GE did not "cease and desist."

GE resumed price-fixing on what has perhaps been its most ambitious scale around 1954. In 1953 GE boycotted price-fixing, which had begun when OPA was discontinued after World War II, because some companies were undercutting others. GE resumed its rigging in 1954, a year in which sales had slumped. In 1955, although GE's sales continued to drop, the company earned a profit of \$212,613 million.

Price-fixing was GE's private face. In an article in the July 1954 issue of *American Magazine*, Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board, revealed GE's public face. Writing of a talk with a cab driver, Reed said, "I told him that in any modern business you must move forward, take risks, and yes, stick out your neck if you want to lead rather than follow in your field. At my company," he emphasized, "we see 10 golden years ahead."

Those golden years were cut short in 1960, when GE was named as defendant in 37 antitrust suits. The government charged that GE and other companies worked out common prices, split up markets, and set up systems for rigging bids under which the companies involved took turns at making the low bid.

George E. Burens testified at Senate Trust and Antimonopoly Subcommittee hearings that in 1954 GE president Robert Paxton had suggested he meet with officials from Cutler-Hammer of Milwaukee to discuss prices. Paxton, who had referred to price-fixing as "optimum prices," resigned from the company in February 1961 because of

In the summer of 1959 a grand jury in Philadelphia began investigating price-fixing. The following February indictments against GE began. In 1962 the company's sales totaled close to \$5 billion, and GE, which had already been fined \$437,500, agreed to pay the government \$7.470 million in damages. From 1962 to 1964 GE paid out over \$150 million in damage suits filed by electric utility companies as a result of the 1960 indictments.

Earlier, Ralph Cordiner, who once served as head of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, had said, "We don't think anybody's been damaged." And in the 1960 GE Annual Report, dated February 17, 1961, Cordiner wrote in his "Report on the Antitrust Cases": "Your management believes that purchasers of electrical apparatus have received fair value by any reasonable standards." Several weeks earlier, Cordiner had been named the National Association of Manufacturers' Man of the Year.

GE demoted, shifted, or cut the pay of 48 employees involved in antitrust violations, including 16 who were indicted and fined a total of \$53,500. However, GE did not discipline its \$125,000-a-year vice-president William S. Ginn who was one of three GE officials to spend 30 days in jail. Ginn, who was director of a boys' club in Schenectady and chairman of a campaign to build a new Jesuit seminary in Lenox, Mass., left GE of his own accord to become president of Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. at approximately \$70,000 a year. A second indicted GE official became president of ITT Europe, Inc., and European general manager of ITT; a third became president of an earthmoving equipment company; a fourth became vice-president of a car-leasing company, and a fifth official division manager

At the WAREHOUSE, 500 Canal St. - a picket by the NAACP Youth Council.

The NAACP is not picketing the Warehouse because of the high price of GE products but because the owners of the Warehouse are allegedly owners of slum property.

The owners are Samuel I Katz, Julius Katz and Matthew Gordon. We haven't yet been able to directly connect either Samuel or Julius Katz with any slum property. They are apparently unrelated to the most famous New Orleans slumlord, Label A. Katz.

The brother-in-law of Samuel or Julius Katz is Harry Silverman, president of Best Enterprises. Best Enterprises is one of the larger slumlords in the city. Last year a rent withholding case against Best Enterprises was heard in 1st City Court.

Since we were unable to find any information on the Katz's we are printing what we do have on GE.

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hair, irreligious, religious symbols,
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Antitrust Act by fixing prices and eliminating competition with respect to light bulbs by concealing its stock ownership of ostensibly independent companies and using tie-in contracts and other agreements. GE then gained control of a patent from two Viennese scientists and fixed prices and divided markets under cross-licensing agreements. But this still wasn't good enough for the company.

In 1932 a GE engineer's report told how GE had reduced the life of its flashlight bulbs by one third, so that they would last as long as two instead of three batteries. Then he added, "We have been continuing our studies and efforts to bring about the use of one battery life lamps. . . . If this were done, we estimate that it would result in increasing our flashlight business approximately 60 per cent."

A former GE vice-president, T. K. Quinn, admitted that "from the beginning of the electric lamp industry, freedom of enterprise in manufacture and sale has been restricted by GE. The effect has been to keep prices and profits up and investment down."

No wonder, then, that light-bulb profits carried the whole company during the Depression, even enabling GE to pay dividends, although the volume of bulb sales was only about 10 per cent of the GE total sales volume.

In 1959 TVA authorities protested GE's high prices on turbines and showed that, even excluding labor costs, prices were higher than the competing British product. GE lowered its turbine prices but immediately raised the prices of its light bulbs.

GE was convicted of monopolizing electric bulbs in 1949. Suits against the company, totaling \$104 million, were eventually settled for \$1.395 million.

On April 4, 1937, GE, Allis-Chalmers, Westinghouse, and two other firms were ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to "cease and de-

Trust and Antimonopoly Subcommittee hearings that in 1954 GE president Robert Paxton had suggested he meet with officials from Cutler-Hammer of Milwaukee to discuss prices. Paxton, who had referred to price-fixing as "optimum prices," resigned from the company in February 1961 because of "ill-health." Burens also said that Henry Van Erben, executive vice-president, told him the "only way to operate the apparatus business was to meet with competitors and set prices."

In August 1956 GE executives, including company vice-president W. F. Oswalt and executives from other electric manufacturing companies, moved into separate cabins at Camp Keystone, North Bay, Ontario. A messenger carried communications between them and when all was over, prices on heavy electrical control equipment increased by 10 per cent.

In 1958 there were eight meetings between executives and in 1959, 35 meetings. They used code names, assumed names, pay telephones, plain envelopes, and never contacted each other at company headquarters.

From 1951 to 1959 prices on generators, for example, rose 50 per cent. The Senate Small Business Committee announced that on one contract in 1959 GE had charged the Navy \$82 per unit of carbon packing while a small company in Hackensack, New Jersey, had charged \$15, representing an overcharge of 446 per cent.

win-Lima-Hamilton Corp. at approximately \$70,000 a year. A second indicted GE official became president of ITT Europe, Inc., and European general manager of ITT; a third became president of an earth-moving equipment company; a fourth became vice-president of a car-leasing company, and a fifth official a division manager of the Philco Corporation.

Identical bids continued. On December 14, 1960, less than a week after GE, Westinghouse, and others had pleaded guilty (with no contest) to price-fixing charges in federal court, TVA opened identical bids of \$1,680.12 for lightning arresters from GE and Westinghouse. On January 5, 1961, TVA opened another set of identical bids for lightning arresters from GE and Westinghouse as well as identical bids of \$2,208 for instrument transformers from the two firms. On January 12, both GE and Westinghouse bid \$604.80 on current transformers, and on January 20 both bid \$1,276 on overcurrent ground relays. On January 30, GE and five other firms all bid \$4,274.50 on bus-type insulators, and in April GE and four other firms submitted identical bids on 11 different types of watt-hour meters to the city of Cleveland. Not only were bids continuing to be identical, but some prices were also rising identically.

"Sure, collusion was illegal, but it wasn't unethical," an "old GE hand" was quoted saying in the April 1961 issue of *Fortune*.

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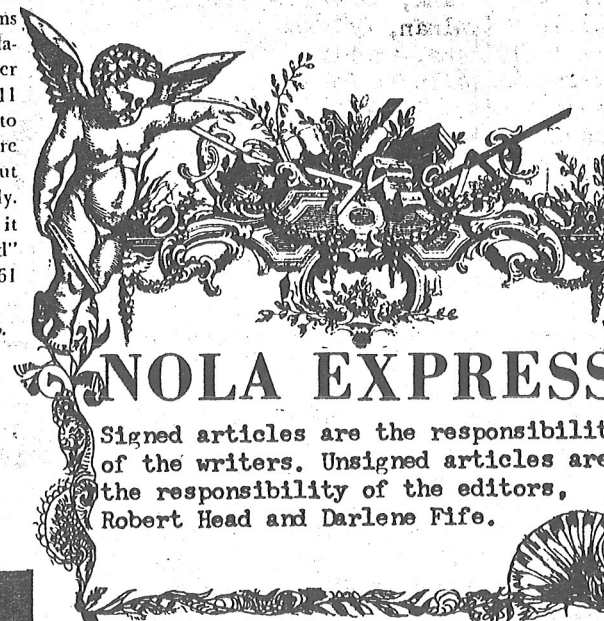
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NOLA EXPRESS

Signed articles are the responsibility of the writers. Unsigned articles are the responsibility of the editors, Robert Head and Darlene Fife.

COME EARLY...DON'T MISS OUT ON THESE BIG BUYS!

PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

May 1, 1968, Chs Collins and Vincent Goodman, both residents Orleans Parish, filed civil suit in U S District Court against Affiliated Investment Corp, et al.

Complainant Chs Collins was the owner of \$2,400 of promissory notes of Affiliated Investment Corp.

Complainant Vincent L Goodman was the owner of \$9,325 of promissory notes of Affiliated Investment Corp.

Affiliated Investment Corp, et al =

Affiliated Investment Corp
Affiliated Finance Plan
P. S. C. Finance Corp
The Finance Center of Baton Rouge
Holiday Loan Co
Holiday Rental Service
Holiday Finance Co
Professional Investors Corp
Charter Finance Co
Ideal Credit.

The complainants charged that the defendants failed to disclose:

Operating loss of \$1,800,000.

Loans made to controlled corporations of a subordinate character.

Interest was paid from subsequent sales of securities.

Affiliated Investment Corp is insolvent.

aspects of operation. That this understanding has prevailed at all times.

In May '66 Parker called Defendants Winfield R Lack and Don L Williams to New Orleans and advised them that Melvin H Pohlman was to be president, Winfield R Lack vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and Don L Williams would be vice-president. This action was unilateral on the part of Charlie F Parker and for the sole purpose of conforming to statutes requiring corporations to have named officers. The Defendants were not to exercise any policy or have anything to do with the operations other than the sale of its promissory notes.

On March 29, 1968, Parker informed the Defendants that Lack would be president, Kimball vice-president, and Williams secretary-treasurer, and that they were also to be directors. Parker gave them prepared stock certificates for them to endorse but these stocks were retained by Parker.

They said that they were only salesmen of their employer's promissory notes, that they remitted notes received to the "home office" in New Orleans, making all reports and receiving all directions as well as all stationary, literature, and supplies from the "home office," and that they were "totally innocent of any wrong doing."

When the case went to court a summons was issued on Charlie F Parker at his residence at 6342 Pratt Dr. There was no response.

Other so-called investors who entered the suit as plaintiffs were:

Mrs Madeline L Huggins - \$814.04
Lee O Huggins - 1.762.88



We assume that a few of our readers expect us to run a report on the Shaw trial. We have decided not to. We don't have enough money to do our own investigation in a case of this magnitude. We didn't do the research that should have been done long ago on the case. Thus we have no line or inside information. The Times-Picayune is printing an almost complete transcript of the trial so that for our southern readers our report would be irrelevant. For the benefit of northern readers one of the editors is doing straight reporting for the Guardian.

For those who want "atmosphere" we print some of the local gossip about Garrison and his case.

1. Garrison is a homosexual, well

tions of a subordinate character.

3) Interest was paid from subsequent sales of securities.

4) Affiliated Investment Corp was insolvent.

5) Loans were made to corporations having overlapping management and interlocking directorates on terms unfavorable to Affiliated Investment.

6) The size of salaries paid to corporate officers.

7) The amount of advertising expenses.

8) The incidence of defaults on loans.

9) The condition of the businesses to which loans were being made.

Defendants were:

Winfield R Lank, Lafayette Parish
Melvin H Pohlman, Orleans
Don L Williams, Ouchita
Warren L Spillers, Ouchita
Louis A Kimball, Caddo
Charlie F Parker, Orleans
Walter H Johnson

Winfield R Lank, Don L Williams, and Louis A Kimball filed an "Answer and Third Party Demand."

They said that they were employed by Affiliated Investment to sell its promissory notes to the public. They were employed by one Robert A Kendall, then president and general manager. Within a short time after employment, Defendants learned from Robert A Kendall that the principal stockholder was one Charlie F Parker of Orleans Parish and that Parker actually controlled Affiliated Investment in all

was issued on 11-11-11. There was no response.

Other so-called investors who entered the suit as plaintiffs were:

Mrs Madeline L Huggins - \$814.04
Lee O Huggins - 1,762.88

Paul A Fabry - 12,322.16

Dr Carl J Sonnier - 3,003.16

Charlie F Parker also did business as:

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Cavalier Stables
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readers one of the editors is doing straight reporting for the Guardian.

For those who want "atmosphere" we print some of the local gossip about Garrison and his case.

1. Garrison is a homosexual, well known around Bourbon St - a "backdoor queen" says one old time bartender. The case against Shaw is a personal vendetta because of competition.

2. Garrison likes women, hates homosexuals and the case against Shaw is an attack on the entire New Orleans homosexual community through one of its prominent members.

3. Garrison is demented.

4. Garrison is paid (uncertain by whom) to start the case and lose and end all doubts about the Warren Commission.

We have asked the various people who told us these stories to document the allegations and we would print them. So far no-one is willing to do so.

The GE article on page 2 excerpted from GE: PROFILE OF A CORPORATION, Jerry De Muth, The Radical Education Project, Box 625 Ann Arbor MI 48107. Price 5¢.

The Case for the RE-legalization of Marijuana, 25¢ from REMAR, 2355 Urquhart, New Orleans

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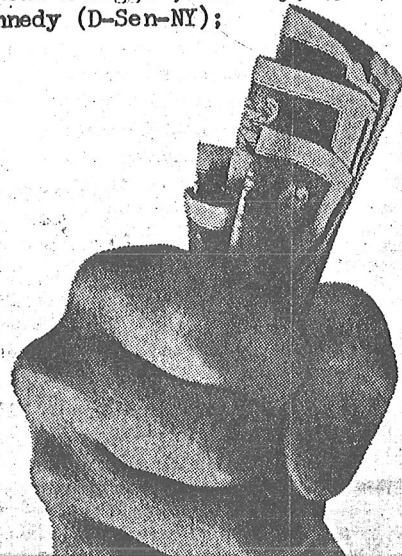
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 Dr W H Broyles, Leesville, \$500, NTV;
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 H Christenberry, New Orleans, \$1000,
 DNC;
 O Candies, Des Allemands, \$2000, DNC;
 W F Dalton, Shreveport, \$500, RNFOC;
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 J B Edwards, Oakdale, \$500, RNC;
 Miss L Feazel, W Monroe, \$3000, PCJC;
 W Feazel, W Monroe, \$1000, PCJC;
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 Mrs E George, Shreveport, \$500, RTC;
 A C Glassell, Shreveport, \$2500, RTC;
 Mrs A C Glassell, Shreveport, \$2500,
 RTC;
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 J A Noe, Monroe, \$5000, RCCE;
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 W I Pool, New Orleans, \$750, RCCE;
 Edmond M Reggie, Crowley, \$500,
 Kennedy (D-Sen-NY);



DNC = Democratic National Committee
 RNC = Republican National Committee
 RCCE = Republican Campaign Committee
 NCEC-CF = National Committee for an
 Effective Congress 1964 Campaign Fund
 PCJC = The President's Club for
 Johnson Committee
 RNFOC = Republican National Finance
 Operation Committee
 RTC = TV for Goldwater-Miller Committee
 HVP = Humphrey for Vice-President Comm
 JHC = Johnson-Humphrey Committee
 CJH = Citizens for Johnson-Humphrey
 JPC = Johnson for President Committee
 NIC = National Independent Committee
 for President Johnson and Sen Humphrey
 Congressional Candidate: name, party,
 district or office sought, and state.
 source: Congressional Quarterly

* * *

As far as we know these figures have
 never before been published in the
 Gret Stet of Louisiana.

We regret that we are unable at this
 time to print the 1968 figures. They
 are on file and open to public
 inspection between the hours of 9 and
 5 at the office of the Clerk of the
 House, Washington DC. Unfortunately
 there are some of us can't afford the
 fare. It is significant, considering

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 W Lebeorf, Houma, \$1000, DNC;
 H E Linam, Shreveport, \$2000, RCCE;
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 C H Lyons, Shreveport, \$500, Angers, (R-3-La);
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 J Trahan, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC;
 Seymour Weiss, New Orleans, \$500, Conniff (D-26-NY);
 W O White, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC.

* * *

time to print the 1968 figures. They are on file and open to public inspection between the hours of 9 and 5 at the office of the Clerk of the House, Washington DC. Unfortunately there are some of us can't afford the fare. It is significant, considering the tons of trivia the government publishes, that these figures they decided not to print.

They can in a few months be obtained for \$25 from the Citizens' Research Foundation, 245 Nassau St, Princeton NJ.

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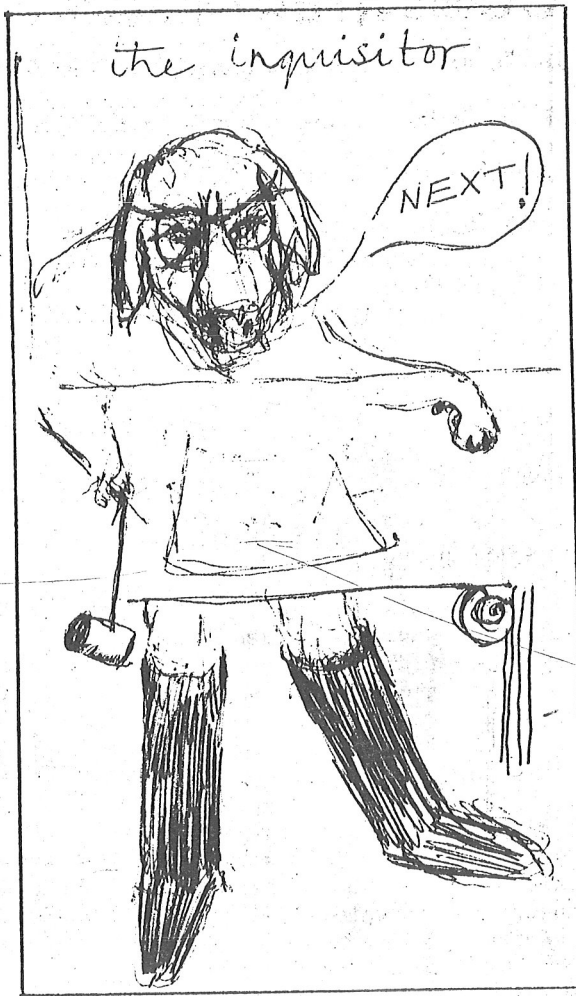
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McCLELLAN

THE GRIM



with his father, and continued for five years. This is all the legal "training" he has had. His father wrangled the legislator into passing a special law permitting young John to take the bar examination making him as 17 the youngest lawyer in America; the procedure was not unusual for the times. He moved to Malvern, Ark., in 1919 and set up a law practice. In 1927 he was elected prosecuting attorney to the 7th judicial district of Ark. An inquisitor was born. He ran for Congress in 1934 and was elected to the House. An examination of his voting record for the 4 years he was a member of the House reveals general support for the New Deal policies, except where they conflicted with Arkansas's moneyed interests. He ran for the Senate unsuccessfully in 1938 and charged he was defeated by 950,000 captive votes of the W.P.A."

In 1942 he ran for the senate again, this time successfully and has been there ever since. This report is not meant as a biography of McClellan, it is rather, if the Senator will permit the phrase, an investigation of the investigator. Let us take a look at this righteous man and see what kind of record he has compiled.

RACE

The record will show that McClellan has always been a staunch advocate of what is

ted only 8 or 9 times last year...the record therefore shows in 22 years a decrease in total number of lynchings...this showing and progress warrant and justify the statement that (lynching) if permitted to continue without the unlawful interference you propose by the enactment of this law, within ten years the crime would seldom occur..." (ed. emphasis)

The crime however did occur and quite often. In 1948 two Black men and Black women were seized from their car by 25 unmasked whites, lined up and shot to death. One of the murdered men had been charged with shooting his white employer and was out on bond. Nothing was ever done to the murderers. Protests over this

Written by
R. Analavage
Research: Minnis,
Higson & Analavage
Cartoons: Higson

type of law and order filled the Senate chambers and an angry McClellan cried: "It is quite interesting to note, in connection with statements that are now being made, that in spite of many heinous crimes which have been committed in the city of Washington, D.C. and in other places, crimes

THE GRIM INQUISITOR

John Little McClellan, at 72, fourth ranking U.S. Senator (with James O Eastland, Miss, D.) is in the twilight years of a spectacular congressional career that spans the administration of 6 Presidents. His power has been felt by the poor, the Blacks, the intellectuals, the working man and woman - in short, all those outside the big power circles of America. He is consistently described as a person of restrained warmth, his relations with other senators are seldom more than cordial. He is a Puritan, a stern Baptist who is fond of quoting the Bible.

He is not an enormously wealthy man for a powerful politician, but he has taken care of himself quite well. He is an avid boxing fan, a devotee of Western movies, an omniverous reader of detective stories. He spends many hours in front of the T.V.

set; his favorite programs are 'Dragnet' and the 'FBI'. A dour, obstinate man whose mannerisms reveal his Scottish origins. He is more polished than Gothic, more meticulous than sloppy. He is a prober, a fanatic, a True Believer, a modern day Javert. He is the consummate investigator, a grim inquisitor, who has conducted more than 90 investigations in 12 years.

He is also a racist, a demagogue, a hustler (in the true sense of the word), and he knows the side on which his bread is buttered.

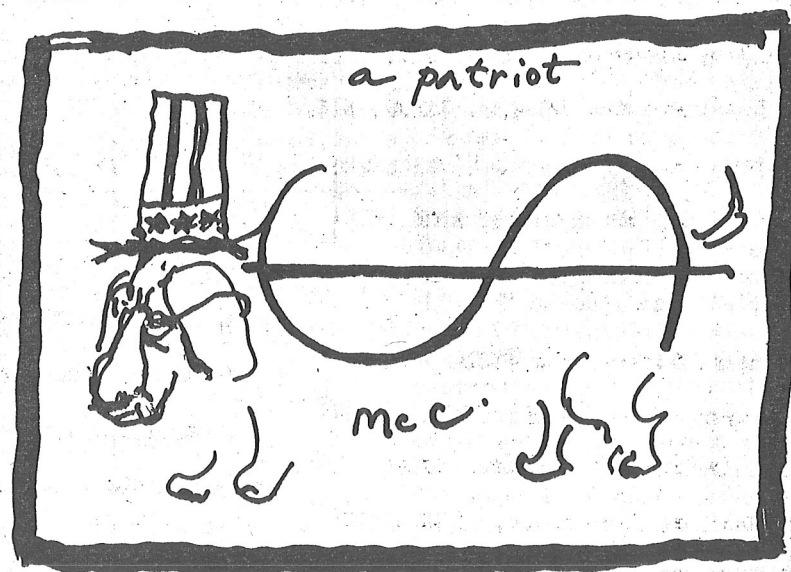
McClellan was born in Sheridan, Ark., Feb. 25, 1896. His father had been a farmer, a schoolteacher, a country editor and then a lawyer and a dabbler in politics. According to McClellan's own biographical statement he started reading law at the age of 12

an investigation of the investigator. Let us take a look at this righteous man and see what kind of record he has compiled.

RACE

The record will show that McClellan has always been a staunch advocate of what is today called law and order - that is, he has been hard on 'criminals and wrongdoers.' But his pyramid of serious crimes is somewhat inverted. One crime for which the Senator has not shown overly concern is murder. In 1937

type of law and order called the Senate chambers and an angry McClellan cried: "It is quite interesting to note, in connection with statements that are now being made, that in spite of many heinous crimes which have been committed in the city of Washington, D.C. and in other places, crimes which involve white women being raped by Negro men, (ed. emphasis) persons who are so very interested in the enforcement of the law did not feel themselves called upon to ask that newspapers articles



he delivered in the House an impassioned speech against an anti-lynching bill which showed the Senator quite perplexed over the concern his colleagues were voicing over the murder of Black men. Why, he stated incredibly, "the crime of lynching was commit-

concerning such crimes be placed in the Congressional record."2.

Over the years McClellan has been consistent in his feelings about the murder of Blacks. Again in 1950, another abortive attempt was made to

pass an anti-lynching bill. His advice to the Senate was "we of the South know the Negroes. We get along with them. It would be better if the problems were left to us and if others would quit meddling with them. I am misleading no one (ed. emphasis). The problem should be left with those who have lived with it and know how to handle it."³

Again in 1960 in another futile bill to outlaw lynching McClellan asked those in favor of the bill to consider the picture of the poor Southern White woman. "Since when has virtue not been sacred or worthy of protection? Some per-

basic school desegregation ruling of 1954."

During the 1957 integration crisis in Little Rock the Senator was not too concerned that his State was defying a Federal court order; he was more interested in decrying "the intervention of the Federal Government into States Rights." In March of 1965 Ark. State Police, with clubs and tear gas, beat back 25 people who were seeking to buy something to eat at a cafeteria located in the State Capitol building. This was after the 1964 Public Accommodations Act had been passed and what the police were doing was pa-

... this brief look at his record should make his feelings toward black people quite clear to everyone; the senator hates "niggers"...

sons prize virtue higher than life itself. Men have died and given their lives to defend the womanhood of their community...yet the agitators for the proposed anti-lynching law - which would violate the Constitution (sic) - would not have to live with the problem they thus create, but we in the South would have to live with it."⁴

There wasn't a senator in the chamber for or against the bill who didn't understand exactly what he meant.

McClellan's racism extends

tently illegal. But of course this is the Senator's brand of law and order. He uttered not a whisper.

"It is quite obvious to me that you don't understand the causes of riots," a witness told McClellan. "I do understand them," he said. "It's law violators."⁶

Thus spake this farm state expert on urban disorders. When in 1967 he launched his investigation into the ghetto rebellions his bias was clear: "we will undertake to determine whether the outbreaks

al workers earn an average wage of \$1.89 an hour, second lowest in the country; this is 80¢ below the national average. In Little Rock the state's largest city, 60% of the work force is under-employed. Arkansas has, as one might expect, a Right to Work law (sic) and that is one of the reasons little over 100,000 workers belong to unions.⁹

Sid McMath, an ex-Gov. of Arkansas, said, "in every measure before the Senate where there is a conflict between the profits of the large corporations and the peoples' interests, he (McClellan) votes to make the rich and powerful richer and more powerful at the expense of the average citizen."¹⁰

Delivering a speech back home in front of a business club McClellan gave his philosophy to the group this way: "A person by his labor, thrift ingenuity and investment of his capital creates a business and through his business creates jobs, owns that business and the jobs and has the right to decide who shall fill the jobs."¹¹ On to the record.

In 1947 McClellan voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, and has ever since voted against repeal of it. He has consistently voted against minimum wage laws; in 1956 he tried to tie an amendment to a civil

During his investigations of the Teamsters in the late 50's he developed the demagogic tactics that he would use time and again against other groups. When it became obvious that a victim would take the 5th amendment against self-incrimination (which the Constitution says is the right of any man) McClellan would continue questioning the witness until he had run up an impressive number of 'Fifths' so that newspapers could and did produce headlines such as BECK JR TAKES 5TH 125 TIMES. He defended his smear tactics by saying: "the witness has a right to invoke it the Fifth and we have a right to expose him: as we ask him we expose him to public opinion", and later, "I do not believe the Fifth amendment was intended as a shield and a protection for criminals." Sen. Wayne Morse referred to it as "trial by the press". These are of course tactics that McClellan developed and McClellan extended, "to convict before the bar of public opinion without the inconvenience of due process."¹³

It is understandable why, in the light of this record, he would flare up when asked, during his labor investigations, when he was going to get around to investigating the management side of things. McClellan has never really forgiven "the votes of those 50,000 captive WPA workers."

in the South would have to live with it."⁴.

There wasn't a senator in the chamber for or against the bill who didn't understand exactly what he meant.

McClellan's racism extends to areas other than murder. He has always opposed the 'Fair Employment Practices Bill.' In 1950 he said, "the Fair Employment Practices Bill violates and would destroy one of the most basic liberties we enjoy - the right to own, possess, and control property."⁵. In 1943 he stood with Sen. Eastland ready to offer "several hundred amendments to a bill that would abolish the poll tax.

In 1956 McClellan signed the Southern Manifesto which urged resistance to the Supreme Court decision on schools "by all legal means necessary." It was this manifesto which created the atmosphere for the repression and violence which swept the South. People say McClellan has never forgiven the Supreme Court for that decision and he has attacked the court ever since. In an editorial, Arkansas's largest paper, the Arkansas Gazette observed, "the vehicle may one day be criminal investigation or interrogational procedures, or simply 'crime'; another day 'porno'; 'prayer in the schools', or legislative reapportionment, but the original motive remains the

law violators."⁶.

Thus spake this farm state expert on urban disorders. When in 1967 he launched his investigation into the ghetto rebellions his bias was clear: "we will undertake to determine whether the outbreaks were spontaneous or if they were instigated and perpetrated by the calculated design of agitators or lawless elements."⁷ (ed emphasis). Christian Century magazine commented: "McClellan wants ghetto order but solely by means of police repression."

This brief look at his record should make his feelings toward Black people quite clear to everyone; the Senator hates niggers.

"... he (McClellan) votes to make the rich and powerful richer and more powerful at the expense of the average citizen..."

LABOR

"John McClellan doesn't think of himself as being anti-labor," the Nation once observed, "it's just that the whole thing is sort of foreign to him."⁸.

Before going into his record on labor let us take a look at the Labor movement in his own state. In Arkansas 74% of the industrial workers remain unorganized. Industri-

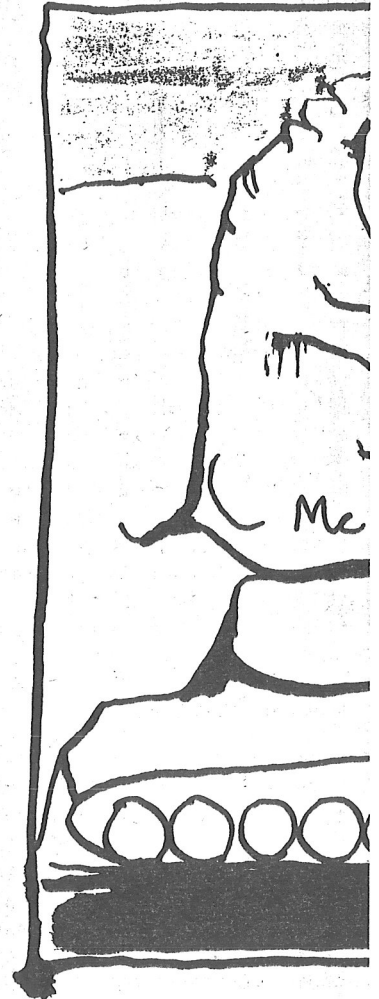
jobs. 11. On to the record.

In 1947 McClellan voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, and has ever since voted against repeal of 14 B. He has consistently voted against minimum wage laws; in 1956 he tried to tie an amendment to a civil rights bill to outlaw the union shop. He is opposed to unions using dues for political purposes. He is not opposed, however, to corporations using profits for political purposes, and he favors putting unions under anti-trust laws. He wanted to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to authorize the issuance of Fed injunctions in any transportation strike and would make

during his labor investigations, when he was going to get around to investigating the management side of things. McClellan has never really forgiven "the votes of those 50,000 captive WPA workers."

it "illegal for any union to act in concert with any other union - even a sister local in the same international"¹² (ed. emphasis).

In 1954 he, together with Sen. Joseph McCarthy called for an investigation into the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) on the grounds that it was "honeycombed with subversives". Little wonder then, that McClellan has a habit of referring to union dues as "paying tribute to a union".



BUSINESS & CAPITAL

"The law in its majestic quality must forbid the rich as well as the poor from begging in the streets and sleeping under the bridges."

A quote from Anatole France is good to keep in mind as we explore McClellan's ideas about business and high finance as well as his own personal investments. But first look at his own state. Not expectedly Arkansas's tax structure tends to favor corporations at the expense of the individual taxpayer. The state does have a corporate income tax, introduced in 1929, but this is now replete with loopholes. In order to use taxes it takes a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature (ed. emphasis). Banks and trust companies were exempted in 1941, deductions for charitable purposes were reduced from 5% to 30% in 1967. There is a negligible property tax, no tax on public utilities, and only a small severance tax on oil & gas products. To be fair, however, this small picture is not unique to Arkansas; it is just that the tax burden is largely borne by the people who exist on incomes of less than \$3,000.

While McClellan was in the house, his wild remarks on a minimum wage bill illustrate to whom his sympathies lie:

"There is one thing sure - they (corporations) will not operate without some reasonable hope of profit...the effect of this law will be bankruptcy for hundreds of southern industries".¹⁴ He was unconcerned about the effect of the bill would have on millions of working people.

During world war II he was a staunch advocate of the kind of tax havens for industry which made possible the development of a great many millionaires. Also in the same period he fought to get several minerals aboard the mineral gravy train. One of them was Barite.

A letter he submitted to the War Production Board says that at Barite production was threatened by these factors: 1. drafting of key production personnel; 2. inability of producers to pay wages to keep labor; 3. control prices of product insufficient to produce a profit (ed. emphasis); 4. reserves being depleted. "I believe the facts as I have presented them, warrant the inclusion of this mineral among the minerals which are to receive the benefit of depletion allowance."¹⁵

ate in the union would have got a share of the revenue. Due to his vote, Ark. which is not a coastal state, would get nothing. Arkansas immediately filed suit. Why is it then that McClellan voted against the people of his own state including the wishes of his own state govt? Why - because you don't bite the hand that feeds you. There is no doubt that the oil co's have contributed handsomely to McClellan's campaign coffers.

It is strange that McClellan, the Grand Inquisitor with his mania for investigations, has never really seen fit to probe the goings on of big business.

One of his investigations that never got beyond the preliminary stages involved Robert Tripp Ross, assistant Sec. of Defense in Eisenhower's administration. The investigation in 1957 was into army contracts awarded Ross's wife and brother-in-law, H.D. Wyn. The scope of the investigation was subsequently broadened to cover several million dollars of army contracts held by various companies controlled by Wyn. Ross app-

lies. He appeared before the American Bankers Assoc. convention and said "too many Nat. banks are being unwisely chartered"²⁰ and this was greeted with appreciative applause. Drew Pearson wrote in his column, "The Senator did not, of course, mention that among the charters he was particularly anxious to block were 3 for the Little Rock area. One would have been in direct competition with McClellan's 1st Nat. Bank. Another would have brought competition to a suburb where McClellan also has an interest in the existing Bank of West Memphis, Ark."²¹

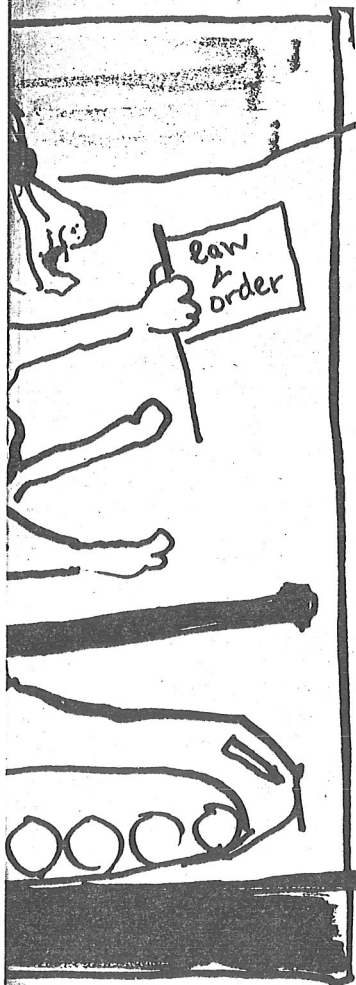
Sen. Francis Case of S. Dakota charged two men in the pay of Superior Oil, Elmer Patman and John Neff, with offering him a \$2,500 bribe. McClellan was asked to investigate. Of course. McClellan's Little Rock law firm had as clients, Standard Oil, Tidewater Oil and Carter Oil, but relentless investigator, with his penchant for making headlines when he wants to, conducted a quite, unspectacular 'probe' and then allowed the whole mess to fade away. Patman and Neff repented, pleaded guilty of failing to register

... he cares nothing for the blacks, for the poor, for the working man & woman. He cares for the bankers, the oil interests, the utility companies, the big cotton planters & the military industrial complex.

... and received small

to Arkansas; it is just that the tax burden is largely borne by the people who exist on incomes of less than \$3,000.

While McClellan was in the House his wild remarks on a minimum wage bill illustrate with whom his sympathies lie:



... he cares nothing for the blacks, for the poor, for the workingman & woman. He cares for the bankers, the oil interests, the utility companies, the big cotton planters & the military industrial complex.

Before he went to Congress McClellan earned his bread by representing Wisc. & Ark. Lumber Co. in personal injury suits filed against the co. by the firms workers.

Arkansas has substantial oil and gas deposits, quite a bit of them in the Camden area, where McClellan had an early law practice. Among his clients were, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Seaboard Oil, Tidewater Associated Oil and Carter Oil. This may explain his support in the senate of the oil industry.

His fight to give away to 'free enterprise' Arkansas's share of the oil revenues is an example of his voting attitudes. Sid McMath asked in 1954 'has it occurred that McClellan might be getting his orders from the oil millionaires in Texas, the ones whom he served in the Tideland's oil give-away and who financed Joe McCarthy's far-flung activities.'¹⁶

McMath was referring to McClellan's vote to give title to the offshore oil deposits to the coastal states to the detriment of the people of his own state. Had the Fed Govt. retained possession, each st-

ated before McClellan's committee and McClellan said afterwards that Ross answered all questions, and that he would decide within a few days whether to press the inquiry further. The inquiry was dropped and on St. Valentine's Day, a smiling Ross and McClellan posed for the photographers.

In another case McClellan investigated, dedication was compromised. It was during the public hearings involving Joe Valachi, a second echelon hood who was copping out on the Syndicate. McClellan held the hearings only after he had extracted a promise from Valchi not to talk about syndicate operations in Hot Springs, Ark.¹⁸

McClellan is also a bankers man, but this should surprise no-one since he is something of a banker himself. He is a director of the 1st National Bank in Little Rock as well as one of its 20 top stockholders (ed emphasis) and is known as the 'banking industry's most obedient champion in the Senate'.¹⁹ He is opposed to issuing charters to new banks; he would prefer to let the existing ones, including his own, maintain their monop-

as lobbyists and received small fines and a one year jail sentence which was suspended.²² Again, McClellan was not about to bite the hand that feeds him.

This grim inquisitor also likes the big drug companies. He opposed a bill which could have required the drug manufacturers to label prescription drugs by generic name as well as trade name so that a person could buy a drug cheaper than what might be sold by several big manufacturers under a trade name usually at a higher price.²³

McClellan and his family also own stock in a T.V. relay holdings co. named Midwest Video, with outlets in Miss., Texas and New Mexico. In 1967 it was revealed that at least four times in recent years, the company had put political pressure on the FCC for favorable rulings. Besides McClellan's family, the other principal stockholder was Ham Moses of the Little Rock law firm, Moses, McClellan, Arnold Owen & McDermott. In 1957 Midwest Video was merged with KTBC-TV of Austin, Texas. KTBC is owned by none other than Lyndon Baines Johnson. Another

outfit, T.V. Channel of Austin wanted to get a cable t.v. franchise for Austin. So did McClellan and L.B.J.'s co. and both of them let it be known to the FCC, who in a somewhat dubious decision dutifully ruled against the other co.

In 1954, Sid McMath ran against McClellan and charged McClellan was a tool of the Arkansas Power & Light Co., which has a virtual monopoly on electrical power in the state. McClellan brushed the charges aside attributing the m to campaign rhetoric. But were they? Let us take a look

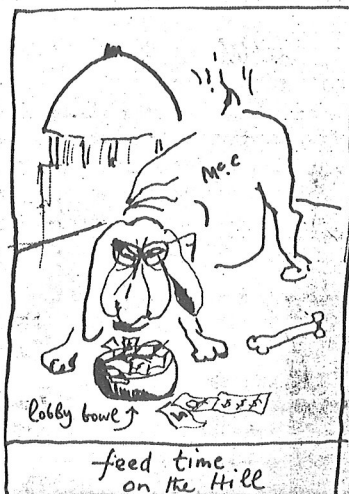
The building in which McClellan retains an office and which also houses his law firm is owned by none other than Arkansas Power & Light. Ham Moses of McClellan's law firm, up until the time of his death a couple of years ago was a director of A.P.&L. Apart from this friendly connection, McClellan's son-in-law McDermott, is the attorney for the State Public Service Commission, the body which is supposed to approve or disapprove rate increases by A.P.&L. How convenient! Needless to say, A.P.&L. never has trouble getting a rate increase. It should be easy to understand why McClellan is a deadly opponent of rural electric co-operatives.

McClellan's law firm also represents a Texas business interest of a Little Rock contractor. Jack Pickens, the owner

of General MacArthur. It was he, who on Jan 16th, 1951, placed a resolution before the Senate declaring that the "Red Govt. of China should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations." 26 The resolution was passed 91-0 and one-third of humanity was kept outside that body. On Sept. 3rd, 1950, he astounded many when he delivered a sharp ultimatum to the Soviet Union that if she didn't "enter now into a spirit of international cooperation" on U.S. terms, he would favor "firing the first shot in a war that would be inevitable!" 27

CRIME, CIVIL LIBERTIES & POLITICS

"A plague of sentimentalists want more and more sympathy, less and lighter punishment for criminals" 28 McClellan has said. This coming from him is nothing less than



tem and they were miniscule). In order to maintain this the trustee system is used. Lifers, the biggest, the roughest prisoners, are put in charge of the others. Prisoners are worked harshly to increase their output; sometimes they rebel. Last year when Black and White prisoners staged a sit-down strike in protest of conditions, guards fired No. 8 birdshot into the group wounding 23. (Incidentally this action was a rare bit of intergration in the mostly segregated Ark. prison system)

Last year Arkansas and the nation was rocked by a scandal of medieval proportions. Around Cummins Prison, the state's largest, scores of graves were dug up littered with bodies. Prisoners charged that men over the years had been murdered by the guards and dumped in unmarked graves. The state retorted that many years ago the site had been a paupers grave site. The prisoners deny this. An investigation was launched but soon quietly dropped. People who object to this kind of penology are in McClellan's mind @ "a plague of sentimentalists."

Much has been made over McClellan's arguments with McCarthy over the latter's handling of investigations. But what McClellan objected to was not the damage McCarthy did to the nation, but to the disrepute he was bringing on

anti-poverty and political action groups. Currently he wants to investigate SCEP, MFDP, SNCC, SDS etc., and soon, the Black Panther Party. Obviously he is investigating these groups because they seek to change the system of oppression and exploitation that McClellan has represented so well for so many years. Let us take one last look at his home state where the above groups are not a threat and see what we find.

The per capita income in Arkansas is \$2,098, \$1,047 below the national average, 31
Forty-seven per cent of the people live beneath the
\$3,000 level set several years
ago by the Fed Govt. as the
poverty level. an incredible
35% live under a level of
\$2,000. One hundred and twenty
thousand children are locked
in poverty; 31% of the chil-
dren are in families earning
less than \$2,000 a year. It
was mentioned before in this
report that industrial wages
in the state are second low-
est in the nation (thank god
for Mississippi, Arkansas
are in the habit of saying) a
nd that 60% of the workers in
the Little Rock area are under-
employed. 32
McClellan's
state is in no danger of becom-
ing a Welfare state. It fur-
nishes the aged with only \$54
a month (ninth lowest in the
U.S).

should be easy to understand why McClellan is a deadly opponent of rural electric co-operatives.²⁴

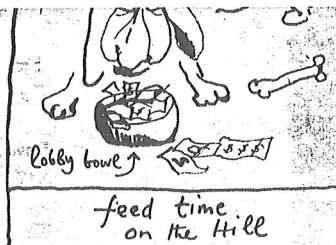
McClellan's law firm also represents a Texas business interest of a Little Rock contractor, Jack Pickens who owns the Pickens-Bond Construction Co., now completing a skyscraper in downtown Little Rock. When McClellan journeys to Little Rock he is often met at the airport by none other than Jack Pickens who has him chauffeured to the Union Life Building where McClellan has a penthouse.

McClellan once told the N.Y. Times, "I did not become a senator to transfer the United States into a socialistic, paternalistic state."²⁵ Absolutely no-one could accuse the Senator of not living up to his convictions.

FOREIGN POLICY

As McClellan's record is consistent on race, labor, poverty and business so also is it consistent in the area of foreign policy. Through the years he has always voted 'Right'. If one reads the news papers today he knows that McClellan is staunch advocate for continuing the slaughter in Vietnam.

He was an early advocate of recognizing Franco's Spain. During the Korean War he wanted to declare war on China and bomb targets inside that country. He was an ardent sup-



obscene. Just what kind of punishment he would recommend for criminals might be that which has existed in his own state. A report from Arkansas Governor released last year about the conditions in the state prisons listed "flogging, electric torture, enforced homosexuality, starvation, extortion, unlimited perversions, sale of jobs, women, and illegal narcotics". As late as 1965, B. Davis, a professor at Arkansas A & M was ousted for circulating among students a petition against the use of leather strap whippings at the state penal farms.²⁶ Note: At least half the schools in Arkansas at one time or another have been under censure by the American Assn of University Professors and other Associations for dismissing teachers without due process, a tactic McClellan could hardly disapprove of. The prison program is based on the farm system and is maintained by 'free enterprise' methods. Each prison must pay for itself and it quite often shows a profit (1968 was the first year the Legislature allocated funds for the prison sys-

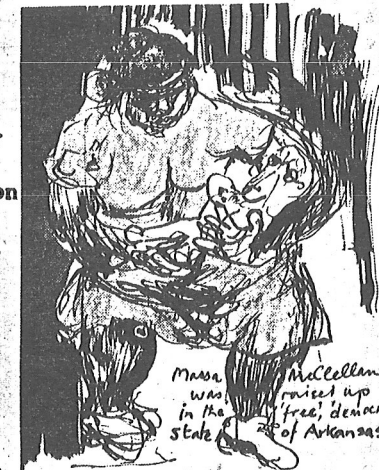
Much has been made over McClellan's arguments with McCarthy over the latter's handling of investigations. But what McClellan objected to was not the damage McCarthy did to the nation, but to the disrepute he was bringing on the senate. When the Democrats won a majority, McClellan replaced McCarthy as chairman, the post he still holds today. In tribute to his predecessor, McClellan said "no-one had been more effective than Joe McCarthy in alerting the nation to the dangers of Communism." He could think McCarthy's methods effective because they were the very ones he himself used and is using today.

In 1936 CBS broadcast an interview with Earl Browder, executive secretary of the Communist Party. McClellan charged CBS had committed "nothing less than treason"³⁰

In 1948 he proposed a joint Senate-House committee be created to run down communists. He thought that HUAC and its Senate counterpart were splitting their resources. In 1956 he was angered when a witness spoke out against state sedition laws. "You want to favor the Communists in that respect", McClellan smeared.

In the last few years he has been conducting an interminable investigation, without paying attention to the delicacies of civil liberties, into

er-employed.³² McClellan's state is in no danger of becoming a Welfare state. It furnishes the aged with only \$54 a month (ninth lowest in the U.S.).



24. N.Y.T. October 8, 1967
25. N.Y.T. Magazine, 2-20-53
26. C.R. 1-23-51
27. A.G. September 3, 1950
28. U.S. News and World Report 7-5-65
29. N.Y.T. 11-3-65
30. C.R. 3-4-36
31. Univ. of Ark Indus Research Extension Center
32. Statistics furnished by AFL
33. Ark. Pub. Welfare Report, 67
34. Ark. Dept. of Revenue report 1967, p.696
35. Comp. study of higher education in Ark., 1968, Univ. of Ark

es \$69 to the blind (6th lowest), the disabled (5th lowest), and hers with dependent children, th lowest). Arkansas is so poor nly 3 states have a more favora- x ratio with the Fed. Govt. It 02.9 million in Fed. taxes and ack \$223.5 million.³⁴ Faculty pay University of Arkansas is lower hat of all surrounding states he exception of Ole Miss.

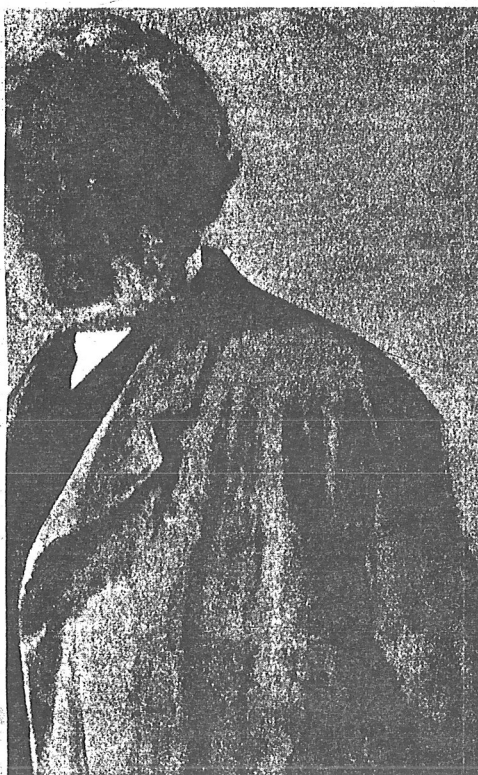
ough the state's population is ack, there are no black sheriffs, ck judges, no black state legis- ; in this respect it is the state in the South as even Geor- labama and Mississippi which have nd of organizations McClellan is igating, have black legislators. ack population is heaviest as ould expect, in the cotton growing es in eastern Ark. Blacks leave ate in droves but then so do poor . There has been a steady exodus tes since 1890. Every census then has reported more whites g Ark. than were coming in. Con- ng all this, in speech after i McClellan wants to curtail fed- pending in "non-defense and non- ial areas." He voted against all rights bills, opposed all poverty ation, rent aid bills and public ig for low income groups.

, then is a portrait of McClellan v investigator, the racist, the dema- , the hustler. This is the man who , the old McCarthy committee that to expose "subversives" and peo- io are a threat to the 'American f life,' his way of life. He cares ig for blacks, for the poor, for orking man and woman. He cares ie bankers, the oil interests, ilitv companies, the big cotton

AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE

Dr Schwartz has had a lot of problems this past year; what with a group of women standing outside his school passing out leaflets against the war in Vietnam, and students passing out leaflets inside the school, and students refusing to pledge the flag and black students demanding a black students union and picketing outside his school. And then the turn of the screw, the Educational Laboratory Theater Project sends its latest packet to the high school students

Theater Project sends its latest



IBSEN

hands. Now no one doubts the sincerity of the Doctor's intentions. There can be no two opinions about that. I, too, am in favor of government by the people-as long as it doesn't result in too heavy a tax burden.

DR STOCKMAN. . . . But the, yesterday morning- no wait, it was the evening before- my eyes were suddenly opened, and the first thing I saw was the colossal stupidity of the authorities- (Noise, shouts, laughter.)

ASIAKSEN. (rings). By virtue of the authority vested in me-

DR. STOCKMAN. Oh, let's not be so persnickety about a word or two, Mr. Aslaksen. All I meant was I began to see the revolting mess our leading citizens had got us into at the Springs. If there's one thing I'm fed up with it's leading citizens. I've had enough of them to last a lifetime. They're like goats in a newly planted orchard- they make a mess of everything. If I had my way they'd be exterminated like any other vermin- (Commotion in the room)."

The last item on the last page of the classroom activities pamphlet suggests that the student "Identify a modern 'moral dilemma,' comparable to that presented in the play."

To my Friend, the Revolutionary Orator

You say, with the Tories is where I belong.

I am what I have been my whole life long.

*I won't accept change that shifts brick by brick-
Knock down the house and I'll join you quick.*

seeks to expose "subversives" and people who are a threat to the 'American Way of Life,' his way of life. He cares nothing for blacks, for the poor, for the working man and woman. He cares for the bankers, the oil interests, the utility companies, the big cotton planters and the military industrial complex as the preceding record shows. He has used his investigations to further these interests and his own, and to crush all opposition. Know him, know him for what he is and treat him accordingly.

SOURCES.

Key: CR Congressional Record
A.G. Arkansas Gazette
N.Y.T. New York Times

1. C.R. 4-15-37
2. C.R. 7-27-46
3. C.R. February 1950
4. C.R. February 1960
5. A.G. May 14, 1950
6. A.G. October 1, 1960
7. N.Y.T. 11-2-67
8. The Nation, 1957
9. Information furnished by Bill Becker, Pres, Ark, AFL-CIO
10. A.G. April 11, 1954
11. A.G. May 14, 1950
12. The Nation 11-11-61
13. The New Republic 6-17-57
14. C.R. 5-24-38
15. C.R. 1-14-44
16. A.G. April 11, 1954
17. N.Y.T. February, 1957
18. Life Magazine, February, 1969
19. The Case against Congress, Drew Pearson, p. 195
20. Ibid, p.195
21. Ibid, p.195
22. Ibid, p.142
23. Ibid, p.327

study packet on the next play to be done by the Repertory Theater, An Enemy of the People, to all the high school students of Orleans, Jefferson and St Bernard Parish. This is the regular procedure of the Theater Project. After the students receive the packets, they study the play and discuss it and then see it performed by the REP.

Last week in at least one class at Fortier High School the packets were first given out to the students and then withdrawn. Paddy Ryan, director of the REP, said he was told the play was "inflammatory."

The study packets include the play and several pamphlets to help in studying the play. In the packet for An Enemy of the People the pamphlet on classroom activities says "today's adolescent can be strongly 'turned-on' by the drama of social dissent." It must have seemed a bitter joke to Dr. Schwartz.

From the play.
"ASLAKSEN. . . And I agree with His Honor that the Doctor's report has a hidden purpose. He may talk about the Springs but what he really wants is revolution: he wants to put the city administration into new

to my enemy, the Revolutionary Guard!
You say, with the Tories is where I belong.
I am what I have been my whole life long.

I won't accept change that shifts brick by brick—
Knock down the house and I'll join you quick.

There's only one revolution I know of
That didn't in action decline and go off.

The first and most glorious—it's understood,
Naturally, that I refer to the Flood.

Yet even then Lucifer missed his effect—
Noah seized the dictatorship, you'll recollect.

Let us set to work as radicals, then!
It needs thought and action, the tongue and the pen.

You flood the world to its high water mark,
And I'll be delighted to sink you the Ark.



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
UNITE!

WHO OWNS WHOM IN NEW ORLEANS

Lost

CERTIFICATE for 500 shares Terra Firma Trust in name of Lucien Zilbermann. Anyone having information communicate with Sidney I. Goldman, 730 NBC Bldg., New Orleans, La. 523-1201.

Six months ago we started our monthly series, Who Owns Whom in New Orleans. To get on our Who Owns Whom list, one must fulfill two criteria:

- 1) be an officer director, or beneficial owner (owner of 10% or more of company stock) of a manufacturing company that operates in the New Orleans area. The manufacturing company does not have to be a locally-based company, in fact most are not, it just must have an operation here. For example E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc. has a plant here but it is based in Delaware.

We got our list of New Orleans area manufacturers from a book put out by the Chamber of Commerce called Directory of Manufacturers Employing Fifty or More People in the New Orleans Area.

The New Orleans Area is defined as the parished of Ascension, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St Bernard, St Charles, St James, St John the Baptist, and St Tammany.

- 2) have traded, either bought or sold, stock during the month in question.

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Over the Counter

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	Bid	Asked
Automated Mgt. System	22	23 1/2
Allegheny Bev.	12	12 1/2
American Assets Inc.	5 1/2	5 3/4
American Public Life	8 1/2	9 1/4
American Rent-All	9	11
Accelerators	15 1/4	16 1/4
Bank of Louisiana	14 1/4	15 1/4
Bank of New Orleans	55 1/2	57 1/2
Bank of St. Charles	93 1/2	94 1/2
Billups Western Pet	11 1/4	12 1/4
Canal Assets	53 1/2	55 1/2
Canal Bank Trust	4 1/4	4 3/4
Century Labs	8 1/4	9 1/4
Colonial Bank	14 1/4	15
Cryogenic Engineering	9	9 1/2
Delta Capital Corp.	9 1/4	10 1/4
Delta Steamship	19	20 1/2
Diamond Crystal Salt	31 1/4	32 1/4
Diversa Inc.	15 1/4	16 1/4
First Natl Bank of Jeff	35	37
Fund of Letters	10	10 1/2
Guaranty Bond & Fin "A"	1 1/4	1 1/2
Guaranty Bond & Fin "B"	1 1/4	1 1/2
do pfd	12 1/2	13
Gulf Natural Gas	15	15 1/4
Gus Mayer Stores	15	15 1/4
Hibernia National Bank	44	45
Int City Bank and Trust	14 1/2	15

Johanna Service Inc.	14 1/2	15
Jefferson Bk & Tr Co	242	250
Kalvar Corp	17 1/2	18 1/2
do wts.	2 1/4	2 3/4
Landa Inc.	25 1/2	26 1/2
La. and Southern Life	32 1/2	33 1/2
Mark Products	13 1/4	13 1/2
Marine Petroleum Trust	17	18 1/2
Mercantile Bank & Trust	50	52
Metairie Savings Bk & Tr	26 1/2	28
Metropolitan Bank	24	24 1/2
Miss. Valley Gas	44	45
National American Bank	3 1/4	3 3/4
National American Life	43	44
Natl Bank of Commerce	74	75
do Notes	52	55
Natl Bank of Com in Jeff	175	225
N. O. Cotton Exchange	43 1/4	43 3/4
Ocean Drilling	49	41 1/2
Offshore Navigation	4 1/4	4 1/2
Panelfab	50	53
Process Plants	21 1/4	22
Poli Ind	13 1/2	14 1/4
Royal Castle	14 1/4	15
Southern Airways	23	23 1/2
Southern Industries	39 1/4	40
Southdown Inc.	23	24
S. W. Gas Prod.	3 1/4	3 1/2
Sterling Sugars	26 1/2	27 1/2
Taca Int Airlines	58	60
Texas Int Airways	32	33
Tidelands Capital	27 1/2	28 1/2
Tidewater Marine Serv	27 1/2	28 1/2
Transcont Bus. pfd	27 1/2	28 1/2
Transocean Oil	29 1/4	30
Trinity Industries	19	19 1/4
Texas-Tenn. Ind.	3 1/4	3 1/2
Universal Drilling	17 1/2	18 1/2
United Co. Life Ins.	11 1/4	11 1/2
Weldolron	70	70
Wiener Shoes Inc.		
Whitney Holding Co		

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Now we are adding more - banks.

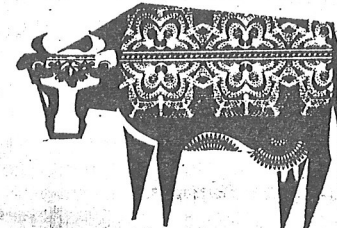
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In Nov and Dec 67 there was a flurry of trading in Bank of New Orleans

directors or beneficial owners of a company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission is published each month in the SEC's Official Summary of Transactions and Holdings. Also published is the month end holdings of the security, after the transaction. The list is published alphabetically by company with the person or persons who traded listed underneath the company's name. The SEC report covers the entire U.S. and every month we check their list against our list of New Orleans manufacturers and from this compile our own local transactions list. Included is the company and person who traded the company's stock, his classification (owner, director or beneficial owner), and his or her month end holdings. We don't bother reporting the amount traded since we think the final month end holdings are more important.



Since starting our list six months ago we have added what are called over the counter stocks. These are stock registered with the SEC and not traded on the exchanges but instead traded on a negotiated basis by stock dealers rather than the auction system of the exchanges. Trading is usually done by phone. The over the counter market handles all the securities, in the country except what is done on the exchanges.

Transactions and Ownership of Directors, Officers, and Principal Stockholders of Member State Banks, as Reported Pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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In La. there are 181 state banks; 10 of them are members of the Federal Reserve System.

These are:

Rapides Bank & Trust Co, Alexandria
St Bernard Bank & Trust Co, Arabi
Bank of Gueydan, Gueydan
Guaranty Bank & Trust Co, Hammond
Jeff Davis Bank & Trust Co, Jennings
Merchants Trust and Savings Bank, Kenner
Minded Bank & Trust Co, Minden
Central Savings Bank & Trust, Monroe
Bank of New Orleans & Trust Co, New Orleans
Bank of Slidell, Slidell

In 1964 Wright Patman, U.S. representative from Texas, published a banking study in 5 volumes. It was printed by the U S government printing office. The volumes consist of the Twenty Largest Stockholders of Record in Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Now you just can't walk into a bank and ask for a list of their stockholders. Patman subpoenaed the records, and even better he printed them. The volumes were printed in 64 and the data is valid as of May 62.

In Nov and Dec 67 there was a flurry of trading in Bank of New Orleans stock, all of it directors or officers exercising their option to buy.

The fact that Laurence Merrigan now has 3,698 shares of Bank of New Orleans stock does not mean necessarily that he is now in the top 20. There may have been an increase in the total shares outstanding since 62, and it may now take over 3700 to make the top 20 while in May 62 a person with 1,253 made it.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., MONROE, LA

[Total shares outstanding: 60,000. Total assets: \$42,532,500]

1	McHenry, Frances M....	1203 Fairview Ave., Monroe, La.	3,519	5.86
2	Shlenker, Bertha A.....	2358 Maroneal Blvd., Houston, Tex.	3,148	6.24
3	News Star Publishing Co.	207 McClendon St., West Monroe, La.	2,682	4.47
4	McHenry, Mary W.....	1203 Fairview Ave., Monroe, La.	2,183	3.63
5	Thomas, Cornelia.....	1800 Knollwood Rd., Louisville, Ky.	2,181	3.63
6	Oliver, Travis.....	2010 Island Dr., Monroe, La.	2,180	3.63
7	Masur, Herman.....	Houston National Bank, Houston, Tex.	1,917	3.19
8	Adcock, Jamar W.....	520 Riverside, Monroe, La.	1,807	3.01
9	Wolf, Leonard S.....	2838 Highridge Rd., Stamford, Conn.	1,311	2.18
10	Weeks, George G.....	1116 Riverside, Monroe, La.	1,292	2.15
11	Crawford, Elizabeth S..	2963 Queensbury Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.	1,254	2.09
12	Snellings, George M.....	101 Country Club Dr., Monroe, La.	1,195	1.99
13	Witherspoon, Margaret S.	10462 Troon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	979	1.63
14	Monroe Hardware Co., Inc.	204 North 3d St., Monroe, La.	930	1.55
15	Atkins, Ruth.....	2010 Island Dr., Monroe, La.	845	1.40
16	Dixon, Margaret A.....	204 North 25th Ave., Hattiesburg, Miss.	845	1.40
17	Snellings, Breard.....	1333 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., New Orleans, La.	840	1.40
18	Scott, Tom H.....	2752 Point Dr., Monroe, La.	759	1.25
19	Merritt, Mollie O.....	2440 Stadium Dr., Fort Worth, Tex.	634	1.05
20	Bynum, O. E.....	605 Wood St., Monroe, La.	607	1.01
Total.....			31,108	51.847

* 1 Where name of bank is given, indicates that stockholder is nominee
* 1=Director. 2=Officer. 3=Other. 4=Both director and officer

WHO OWNS WHOM IN NEW ORLEANS

Lost

CERTIFICATE for 500 shares Terra Firma Trust in name of Lucien Zilbermann. Anyone having information communicate with Sidney I. Goldman, 730 NBC Bldg., New Orleans, La. 523-1201.

Six months ago we started our monthly series, Who Owns Whom in New Orleans. To get on our Who Owns Whom list, one must fulfill two criteria: 1) be an officer director, or beneficial owner (owner of 10% or more of company stock) of a manufacturing company that operates in the New Orleans area. The manufacturing company does not have to be a locally-based company, in fact most are not, it just must have an operation here. For example E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc. has a plant here but it is based in Delaware.

We got our list of New Orleans area manufacturers from a book put out by the Chamber of Commerce called Directory of Manufacturers Employing Fifty or More People in the New Orleans Area.

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Fund of Letters	10	10 1/2
Guaranty Bond & Fin "A"	7 1/4	7 1/2
Guaranty Bond & Fin "B"	12 1/2	13
Gulf Natural Gas	3 1/4	4 1/4
Gus Mayer Stores	15	
Hibernia National Bank	46	47
Int City Bank and Trust	16 1/4	17

Jahnecke Service Inc	14 1/2	15
Jefferson Bk & Tr Co	19	
Kalvor Corp	24 1/2	250
do Wts.	17 1/2	
Landa Inc	9 1/2	9 3/4
La. and Southern Life	25 1/2	26 1/2
Mark Products	32 1/2	33 1/2
Marine Petroleum Trust	13 1/4	13 3/4
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Miss. Valley Gas	24	24 1/2
National American Bank	46	
National American Life	3 1/4	3 3/4
Nat'l Bank of Commerce	47	
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Whitney Holding Co	78	

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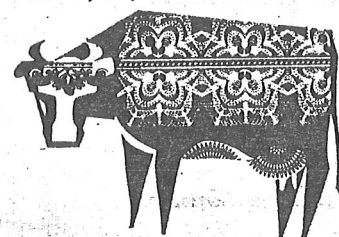
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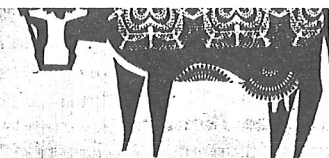
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CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., MONROE, LA
[Total shares outstanding: 60,000. Total assets: \$42,532,600]

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3	News Star Publishing Co.	207 McClendon St., West Monroe, La.	2,682	4.4
4	McHenry, Mary W.	1203 Fairview Ave., Monroe, La.	2,183	3.6
5	Thomas, Cornelia	1800 Knollwood Rd., Louisville, Ky.	2,181	3.6
6	Oliver, Travis	2010 Island Dr., Monroe, La.	2,180	3.6
7	Masur, Herman	Houston National Bank, Houston, Tex.	1,917	3.1
8	Adcock, Jamar W.	520 Riverside, Monroe, La.	1,807	3.0
9	Wolf, Leonard S.	2588 Highridge Rd., Stamford, Conn.	1,311	2.1
10	Weeks, George G.	1116 Riverside, Monroe, La.	1,292	2.1
11	Crawford, Elizabeth S.	2963 Queensbury Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.	1,254	2.0
12	Snellings, George M.	101 Country Club Dr., Monroe, La.	1,195	1.9
13	Witherspoon, Margaret S.	10402 Troon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	979	1.6
14	Monroe Hardware Co., Inc.	204 North 3d St., Monroe, La.	930	1.5
15	Atkins, Ruth	2010 Island Dr., Monroe, La.	845	1.4
16	Dixon, Margaret A.	204 North 25th Ave., Hattiesburg, Miss.	845	1.4
17	Snellings, Breard	1333 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., New Orleans, La.	840	1.4
18	Scott, Tom H.	2752 Point Dr., Monroe, La.	750	1.2
19	Merritt, Mollie O.	2440 Stadium Dr., Fort Worth, Tex.	634	1.0
20	Bynum, C. E.	605 Wood St., Monroe, La.	607	1.0
	Total		31,108	51.8

* Where name of bank is given, indicates that stockholder is nominal.
1=Director. 2=Officer. 3=Other. 4=Both director and officer.

OF NEW ORLEANS & TRUST CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Total shares outstanding: 145,000. Total assets: \$69,808,400

holder of record	Address	Number of shares	Percent of shares outstanding	Class of stockholder
Joseph M.	1547 NBC Bldg., New Orleans, La.	9,500	6.552	3
er, Lulu C.	4128 La Salle St., New Orleans, La.	5,200	3.586	3
Life Insurance Co.	3229 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.	4,855	3.348	3
August, Inc.	2699 Canal St., New Orleans, La.	3,942	2.719	3
Food, Inc.	2627 Canal St., New Orleans, La.	3,054	2.106	3
it, Eva L.	293 Audubon Blvd., New Orleans, La.	2,958	2.040	3
ll Lynch, Pierce, & Smith.	70 Pine St., New York, N.Y.	2,650	1.832	3
son, R. J., Sr.	1014 Carondelet Blvd., New Orleans, La.	2,040	1.407	1
Leon.	2100 Jefferson Ave., New Orleans, La.	1,914	1.320	1
ut, Louis H.	293 Audubon Blvd., New Orleans, La.	1,845	1.272	1
unka, Julius.	1449 4th St., New Orleans, La.	1,816	1.252	3
otel, Edward L.	900 Camp St., New Orleans, La.	1,740	1.200	1
e, Ira.	Post Office Box 20064, Houston, Tex.	1,586	1.094	3
sch, Margaret.	33 Heron St., New Orleans, La.	1,508	1.040	3
nan, Richard W.	1050 South Jeff Davis Parkway, New Orleans, La.	1,500	1.034	3
l, Sam Jr.	3007 Agazine St., New Orleans, La.	1,500	1.034	3
e, August W.	32 Spanish Fort Blvd., New Orleans, La.	1,479	1.020	4
t, Mrs. Richard M.	43 Howard St., Garden, Gretna, La.	1,414	.975	3
ber, Stella J.	27 Egret St., New Orleans, La.	1,300	.897	3
o, Mrs. Philip A.	758 Amethyst St., New Orleans, La.	1,253	.864	3
Total		53,060	36.592	

Basic Adult Education

The Basic Adult Education Program at 1210 Governor Nichols St is the only daytime adult education program that is Man-training. It does not teach job skills but concentrates on the basic skills of reading, language, math, and social studies (a sort of political awareness course.)

BAE is a part of Total Community Action, an organization whose goals, motives and actions are not always clear. Because of some nebulous pressure applied, or perhaps it was lethargy, TCA did not submit a proposal to keep this BAE functioning. They decided instead to allow it to fall into the hands of the formidable Chrysler Corporation. The school was scheduled to close on November 29, 1968.

Chrysler's proposal that was submitted to the Labor Dept in Dallas was a training program that was to last for seven week periods. It consisted

of three hours of educational skills and five of training. After much belaboring over the finances (the government of course was paying Chrysler to take the program) the OEO in Dallas accepted the Chrysler proposal and the button was pushed to close the little school on Governor Nichols St.

WALL STREET JOURNAL



"If you want a winning football team there's only one way to do it... de-emphasize education!"

Changes in Stockholdings

ISSUER "O" = Officer Holdings as of Oct 68
REPORTING PERSON "D" = Director

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS & TRUST CO.

Laurance Merrigan	O	3,698
Jack De Fee	D	581
George Denegre	D	1,878
Ralph Fishman	O	1,777

How did it happen? And where was a counter-proposal from Total Community Action to keep the school? It is even more interesting to note that TCA claimed that the BAE program had been a failure. But what was their criteria for judging? Alas, no one seems to know. Certainly, in the terms of those hundred and fifty students the school was no failure. Hard-core unemployed were developing

Laurance Merrigan	O	0,070
Jack De Fee	D	581
George Denegre	D	1,878
Ralph Fishman	O	1,777
Joseph Merrick Jones Residual Legatee of Estate	D	139
August Perez, Jr.	D	5,429
Louis A Yarrut	D	2,558
Charles E Zatarain	D	1,659
Laurance Eustis, Jr	D	1,100
L. Eustis Companies		216
Profit Sharing Trust Fund		930
L. Eustis Insurance Agcy		
Ralph M France	O	556
Wife		144
Olin Linn	O	271
John E. Prevost	O	113
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO		
W.W. Kellog	D	126
As Trustee		484
T.H. Scott	D	3,403
Scott Truck & Tractor Co		448
Scott control thru a company or trust not listed by name		1,006
Wife		27
George C Weeks	D	2,886
Weeks control thru a company or trust not listed by name		1,160
J. Grayson Guthrie	O	425
G.L. Morgan	D	2,047



TCA claimed that the BAE program had been a failure. But what was their criteria for judging? Alas, no one seems to know. Certainly, in the terms of those hundred and fifty students the school was no failure. Hard-core unemployed were developing consistent life styles, functional illiterates had raised their reading and math two or more grades, and absolute illiterates were now performing anywhere from 2.6 to 5.0 on the California Achievement Battery. Still, a failure it was to the gentlemen of TCA.

Those hundred and fifty students, however, rejected the Chrysler proposal, in particular, the training part of it. Most of the students had been through seven week, nine week, twelve week training programs and were still without jobs. Their rejection was strong and it was effective.

Pickets were set up in front of the TCA building on 704 Gravier and Dec 28th and 29th a committee of fourteen students were chosen to lead the fight with Wardell Smith as chairman and much soul was talked.

An extension of one week, from Dec 2 to Dec 6, was given rapidly. Christmas parties were being held in the International Bldg and the 50 black picketers depressed the glittering ladies. OVER

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During this time final plans were made for transferring staff. (from the TCA to the Chrysler program) "Verbal agreements were made, and processing of the teachers, director and coordinator began. Teacher aids, however, were not "absorbed" by Chrysler.

Picketing continued through the week of the 2nd(dec.) Pressure was applied by the committee against Mr. Raymond Diamond, CEP Director and Mr. Winston Lill Executive Director of TCA. TCA Neighborhood Centers joined the fight and again there was success at the last minute.

It was not a complete success, however. Three weeks were gained but most of the staff was lost. Aids took over teachers positions and the committee became the administrators. It was a self-governed school that ran smoothly.

A proposal was written to keep the program open by the area council presidents of the TCA Neighborhood Centers and Dr. Romero of the Dallas office of OEO came to New Orleans to review it. He stated that OEO could not fund a program that was a duplication of one run by the state. Funds for continuing the program should be sought from the State Dept of Education.

But in any case and in any way, Dr. Romero stated the school must be kept open. And he gave BAE a one month extension to have time to find funds.

The Committee and Mr. Sidney Bartholomey the new coordinator went to Baton Rouge to seek funds. Mr. Raymond Diamond presented the proposal to the State Dept of Vocational Education and the Louisiana Division of Employment

Street Vendors Pick Up NOLA Express at the work shop 1109 ROYAL STREET

NOLA Express is published every other Thursday. Downtown street vendors pick up papers at the Work Shop, 1109 Royal St. Uptown street vendors pick up papers at Maple Street Book Shop, 7523 Maple St. Vendors get 10¢ a copy. It sells for 15¢ a copy.

Schwartz Profits

An issue ago in re Schwartz's real estate transactions we said that it was impossible to tell Schwartz's profits because the down payments were not disclosed. This was an error on our part. They are only concealed from the uninitiated. We had mistakenly assumed that Homesteads and Loan Associations bought and sold real estate. Not so. They finance real estate transactions. They don't jack up the price per se. Where they make their money is on interest. Live and learn. Schwartz's profit on the four deals known to us was, excluding interest, \$13,800. Schwartz evidently

April 11, 1968. They report that of 4,412 Congressional committee meetings held in 1967, 1,716, or 39%, were held in secret. One could argue that these secret hearings involved matters of national defense but that would be false. The Journal took as an example the House Appropriations Committee. "It makes decisions on how and where your money is going to be spent, and in 1967 it held 383 meetings. Every one of them was behind closed doors."

That was in Washington DC. Let us come closer home. I quote Mr A P Generes, Secretary-Treasurer, The Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund: "In reply to your letter addressed to the undersigned, this is to advise that Tulane University is a private corporation and its records are not generally available to the public. I, therefore, regret that I cannot comply with your request."

Another. This one in reply to a request to examine the list of loans outstanding of bankrupt Magnolia Corp. The case is in U S District Court here in New Orleans. "If you will provide us evidence that you are either a stockholder or a creditor, we shall be pleased to consider your request for inspection of corporate minutes and other records. In the event that you are neither a stockholder or a creditor, we must decline your request for inspection."

Lastly I would call your attention to June 10, 1968 in re the Orleans School Board: "He /New Orleans School Board Supt. Dr. Carl J. Dolce/ added that the board is willing to hear the complaints but always first in executive session...." "Executive session," if we may say so, is a

extension to have time to find funds.

The Committee and Mr. Sidney Bartholomey the new coordinator went to Baton Rouge to seek funds. Mr Raymond Diamond presented the proposal to the State Dept of Vocational Education and the Louisiana Division of Employment Security \$71,000 was gotten.

This would not be enough, however, to keep the program going until the middle of July. In fact it was only a little under half of what was needed.

Romero told TCA to find funds even if it meant cutting other programs. Half-assedly, they began slicing away at the other programs. Chrysler, however, has not suffered a scratch.

TCA intended to give the New Careers Program, the most successful program, the cruelest cut of all.

But last week the Labor Dept in Dallas decided there would be no cuts in other programs. There would be no attempts to find room for the BAE Program. The cut in BAE was final.

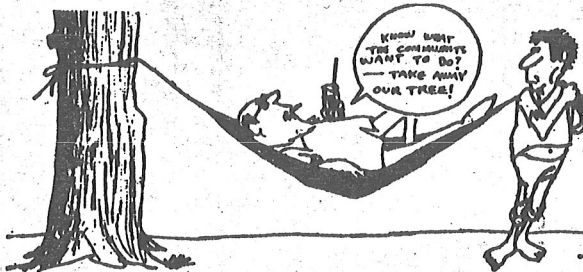
Dr. Romero came to New Orleans and said that the BAE Program should really be getting its money from the Dept of Health, Education and Welfare. (HEW) Now, a proposal is being written for submission to HEW.

- Pat Brothers

Editors note: Pat Brothers was the only teacher who refused to be "absorbed" by Chrysler.

sample

mistakenly assumed that Homesteads and Loan Associations bought and sold real estate. Not so. They finance real estate transactions. They don't jack up the price per se. Where they make their money is on interest. Live and learn. Schwartz's profit on the four deals known to us was, excluding interest, \$13,800. Schwartz evidently had, as he terms it in his essay, a good education.



Dear Dr. Schwartz

We note with interest your recent article entitled "Student Unrest at Fortier Senior High School." /Copyright, 1969, by Dr. Joseph S. Schwartz, Sr. All rights reserved./ You say that SDS is undemocratic. To make your point you cite the fact that SDS barred New York Times reporters from some meetings. "Apparently," you say, "while press freedom is traditionally considered basic to a democratic society it is not similarly regarded by SDS."

We would like to take this opportunity to commend you on your strong stand for press freedom. We entirely agree with you that press freedom is basic to a democratic society. We are however somewhat surprised to hear that it is traditional (You are presumably referring to modern-day USA.).

We would call your attention to a Wall Street Journal editorial dated

Lastly I would call your attention to June 10, 1968 in re the Orleans School Board: "He /New Orleans School Board Supt. Dr. Carl J. Dolce/ added that the board is willing to hear the complaints but always first in executive session...." "Executive session," if we may say so, is a euphemism bad reporters use for "secret session."

We look forward to hearing from you. Perhaps, in the interest of the higher learning in America, you might like to qualify your statement that "press freedom is traditionally considered basic to a democratic society."

Regards, Robert Head

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